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NOTES OF THE WEEK

THE WEEK

Great Britain is to supply Russia with a week's production of tanks. A wing of the Royal Air Force has proceeded to Russia in addition to the planes which have already been sent. A month ago a ten million dollar advance was given to Russia by the U.S. Government. The Three-Power Conference at Moscow in order to discuss supply problems is to meet very soon on Russian territory. These measures have naturally brought encouragement to the Russian Army which is still resisting the Nazi pressure and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Yartsevo, north-east of Smolensk, has been recaptured and the road to Moscow closed.

The Soviet Government have warned the Bulgarian Government that during the last few months they have been not only affording assistance to Germany in various ways, but also providing generally a jumping-off ground for the Nazis. The Bulgarian Government have, however, denied these charges, a denial which ill-accords with facts and which has been rejected by Russia.

Another frightful massacre has taken place in Occupied France. Ten more French hostages have been shot as a reprisal for aggression against members of the German Army.

The Germans have seized all the property of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland in the Netherlands. All property belonging to living members of the House of Orange Nassau has been seized.

It has been announced in Washington that American ships will be allowed to carry arms, ammunition and passengers to some areas of the British Empire. They may not go to the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa and other areas included in the "combat zones" delineated by the President. But they can carry such arms and munitions to British East Africa, Sudan, Malaya, British North Borneo, Burma, Sarawak, Fiji and the Pacific Islands under the British flag and Bermuda, Falkland Islands, British Guiana, Honduras, British West Indies, Newfoundland and Labrador.

General Catroux, Commander-in-Chief of the Free French Forces in the Levant has restored the Syrian Republic, vesting it with authority. It is stated that the Government will be formed on constitutional lines.

President Roosevelt reported to Congress that the exports of American war supplies to nations fighting the Axis under the Lease and Lend programme totalled 190,447,670 dollars up to August 31st. Defence articles transferred, including some still awaiting shipment, amounted to an additional 35,946,701 dollars while the repairing of warships came to an additional 78,169,377 dollars. More expenditures for articles for services not yet finished amounted approximately to 162,000,000 dollars. President Roosevelt said that planes, tanks, guns and ships had begun to flow from American factories and yards and the flow would accelerate from day to day until the stream became a river and the river a torrent, engulfing the totalitarian tyranny which seeked to dominate the world.

President Roosevelt has asked congress for an additional 5,985 million dollars for Lease and Lend purposes, in addition to the original 7,000 million dollars voted in March last, of which 6,280 million dollars had been allocated

Of the new amount, which will remain available until June 30, 1943, 1,875 million dollars are for agricultural, industrial and other commodities, 1,190 million for ordnance and ordnance stores, 685 million for aeroplanes and aeronautical material, 385 million for tanks, armoured cars, etc., 850 millions for various kinds of watercraft, 155 million for miscellaneous military and naval equipment, and 375 million for various other purposes.

Emperor Haile Selassie has abolished slavery in Abyssinia. The measure will be introduced gradually.

Chiang Kai-Shek, stated on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Mukden incident that China was determined to fight on till she secured her territorial and administrative integrity and till international justice was recognised so far as she was concerned. This means that she will not lay down her arms till North-Eastern Provinces, that is, Manchuria, Liaoling, Kirin, Heilingkian and Jehol are recovered.

Compulsory military training in Russia for all men between the ages of 16 and 50 has been ordered. The training will take place outside working hours without taking the men from their normal work in factories, collective farms, etc.

Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, in a broadcast speech on Thursday, paid a tribute to Indian war effort. He said :—

"Indian reinforcements were, at the very beginning of the war, hurried to Egypt, Aden and Singapore. Since then Indian troops have played a decisive part in the conquest of Eritrea, Abyssinia and Syria. Their prompt arrival at Basara checked the German designs upon Iraq, as their action in Iran has more recently forestalled a similar German enterprise and opened a line of communication by which British and American help can be sent to Russia. A powerful Indian force stands side by side with British and Australian troops in Malaya, ready to defend against all possible attack the great Naval Base at Singapore. Indian troops have won renown in many wars of the past. In the present war, they have shown how to adapt their traditional valour to conditions of modern warfare and their skill and heroism have won the admiration of all who have fought alongside them or against them. In less than two years, a peace time Indian Army of some 200,000 men has been increased to nearly a million. Every one of these men is a volunter, for there is no conscription in India and recruits are still coming into depots at the rate of a thousand a day, as fast as they can be equipped."

Mr. Amery concluded by stating that India to-day was a great arsenal of war and over 250 factories were turning out munitions. Over three and a half million pounds had been subscribed through the Viceroy's Fund for war relief and over three million pounds by the Indian states and the provinces and by Burma for the provision of Fighter Squadrons for the Royal Air Force.

THE SITUATION IN IRAN

The situation in Iran has again become fluid. The Shah of Iran has abdicated and left his capital for Isfahan. This is reported to be due to his ill-health. In his abdication message he said that there was very little energy left in him and that the affairs of the country required fresher energy and a younger constitution. The new Shah has not so far gained the respect and goodwill of the people whose reactions to the new regime have not yet been made clear. He has taken the oath of allegiance and has promised co-operation with the Allies. It will be remembered that the Crown Prince married Princes Fawzieh, the eldest sister of the King of Egypt in 1939. Two different policies have been followed by the previous Shah and the Government, the former being pro-Nazi and the latter, pro-Ally. The Iranian Parliament has voted confidence in the new Government in accordance with traditional usage. They also seem to be anxious to abide by the terms of the agreement entered into with Great Britain and Russia. Only the ex-Shah was rather lukewarm and it is reported that he inspired an article in the Iranian newspaper *Ettelant* suggesting that the Axis Powers should remain at their present posts and that political relations between the Axis and Iran should continue. That paper has since been suppressed by the Iranian Government. There appears to be also considerable discontent in Iran regarding the internal conditions. People seem to be desirous of securing constitutional reforms which the ex-Shah was unwilling to concede. As political conditions remain unsteady and in order to clear up the situation Russian and British troops have felt themselves obliged to proceed to Teheran which has been entered. The Iranian Prime Minister, referring to this move, told Parliament that if the Allied force entered Teheran, they had no hostile intentions. There is yet no ground for any apprehension about the attitude of the Iran Government and the people, though pro-Nazi elements are still to be found here and there fomenting trouble. Whatever may happen, the Allied Governments are firm in their resolve to rid Iran of the German pest in order to gain their objective, namely, freeing Iran from German parasites who have drained the country of its food, making Iranian oil fields safe for the Allies and safeguarding the lines of communication from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea in order to allow passage for the uninterrupted flow of supplies to Russia from Great Britain and America.

The Allied treatment of Iran provides a parallel with the British policy towards Iraq after military action had restored the peace broken by Rashid Ali's treachery. In Iraq

Great Britain promised Iraqi sovereignty and in accordance with the promise she restored the rightful ruler and entrusted in Iraqi hands all the powers of administration and justice and even responsibility for the trial and punishment of the rebels. On the other hand, Germany has trampled upon the rights and liberties of peoples of the invaded countries, made deliberate attempts on the lives of legitimate sovereigns and members of Government, suppressed constitutional rights, ruled the countries by decree, robbed them of food and used the countries for further acts of aggression. Where Britain has required merely the internment of active enemy agents, Germany has seized hostages for purposes of political pressure, impressed thousands of labourers for her own war-machine and sent the Gestapo into occupied countries to find victims for her infamous concentration camps.

JAPAN

The Vichy News Agency thinks that a Japanese-American agreement has been reached though the announcement of the agreement has been postponed owing to difficulties which have arisen. But this rumour has not been confirmed in Washington. Some newspapers in Tokyo are inclined to believe that the talks are continuing in a friendly atmosphere which may be regarded as a certain sign that the relations between Japan and the United States have definitely veered away from the dangerous reefs to which they had been for some time drifting. Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, has stated that the talks are only exploratory. On the other hand, a Japanese spokesman, leader of a newly revived political party, has forecast an early Japanese-American war. He warned Japan against prolongation of the Washington negotiations that would lessen her chance of a southward drive. What Japan needed most urgently was oil and if oil was not forthcoming, Japanese planes would be grounded. Meanwhile diplomatic activities are proceeding. Great Britain is prepared for all eventualities and Sir Robert Brooke Popham, Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, has been conferring with Dutch Army and Navy officials and with the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies, in Batavia. Naturally, China which is also deeply concerned in the matter is anxious about the conduct of these talks. She feels confident that America will not let her down, especially because America has been helping the Chungking Government in the war. If America is able to secure a just peace nothing would please China better, for, she has accepted the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration and the principles of the Nine-Power Pact.

It is interesting, in this connexion, to note that Mr. Duff Cooper, who is now in the Far East, has described the condition of Japan as an isolated power facing overwhelming superiority in the Pacific. He does not believe that Japan wants to bring down on her head the concentrated wrath and fury of all the Allied powers that stand united. The position now is very different from that of last year. The whole situation, he said, has undergone a complete change. "There can be no doubt what the result would be when so many great nations are united and ready for whatever may come."

FINLAND AND THE WAR

Reports from Stockholm and Washington persist in asserting that Finland is not only eager for peace, now that she has regained her 1939 frontiers, but that Germany has withdrawn her objection to a separate Finnish-Russian peace. True, German propaganda recently indulged in the most fulsome flattery of the Finns and Germany announced that she would give large quantities of grain to Finland, evidently as an inducement to her to carry on the war. But the Finnish Press has markedly ignored Hitler's message of greetings to President Ryti as well as the presentation of a bar to the Iron Cross with which Germany had already decorated Marshal Mannerheim. While the latter not long ago declared that the time had not yet come "to turn Finnish swords into plough-shares," it is significant that he has—following the Russians' deliberate withdrawal of their forces on the Finnish front to the old frontier in the Karelian Isthmus—transferred most of his troops from the Isthmus to other fronts, manifesting an apparent indifference to the German campaign in the Leningrad sector. Whether this is a peace gesture or an indication that the Finns' new objective is the conquest of Soviet Karelia (as stated in a Vichy report) is not yet clear though Berlin still announces Finnish successes in the Leningrad area. The Finnish Government, in a Blue-and-White Paper, blame Russia for her past attitude to the Finns and M. Tanner, Finland's Minister for Trade and Industry, rather equivocally says "We shall not continue the war longer than our interests demand." It is, however, significant (to say the least) that the Finnish Government make no efforts to prevent reports of peace negotiations emanating from Helsinki. And there have been clear indications of growing friction between the Germans and the Finns. The latter are bitterly aware that they have been left to bear the brunt of the fighting and to this has been added scorn for their German allies who were badly mauled by the Russians in the Salla sector and proved themselves quite incompetent in fighting under Arctic conditions. And Great Britain and the United States have indicated unmistakably that they will hold Finland to account if she continues military operations after regaining the old territory lost to Russia. There is, thus, no reason to disbelieve the reports of Finland's readiness to negotiate with Russia though it remains to be seen how far the New York *World Telegram* is justified in reporting that the United States is trying to arrange a Russo-Finnish armistice.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA.

The Germans have renewed their offensive on the wide front from Murmansk to the Black Sea. The drive to Murmansk is made from the Norwegian side and is probably to counter-attack any possible British move here. The Russians are reported to be counter-attacking 200 miles to the south where the Finnish forces were reported some time ago to be trying to cut the railway from Murmansk to Leningrad. And the British Fleet Air Arm has also been busy in the Arctic, breaking up German attempts to land reinforcements in the northern sector. Round Leningrad itself, a fierce and bloody struggle is raging both on land and in the air while the Russian Baltic Fleet has made short work of German troop-ships and destroyers trying to land more troops in the neighbourhood. German attempts to seize the Island of Oesel at the entrance to Riga Bay, commanding the gulf of Finland, have been frustrated. The German Commander, in an Order of the Day, has stated that the city should be captured at all costs within the next few days, this hurry being due to a possible threat to the German line of communications if the Russians succeed in their counter-offensive at Velikiye Luki towards the west and to a fear that weather conditions may soon make mobile warfare impossible in the north. But Leningrad continues firm in her defence and its citizens have just broadcast a message to the citizens of London, expressing the utmost confidence in victory. In the Central sector, the Russian counter-offensive and the German "wedge" seem to be moving on parallel lines, though in opposing directions! Marshal Timoshenko is pressing hard after capturing Yelna and his troops are now in a position to invest Smolensk. And the Russians have taken Yartsevo, 35 miles north-east of Smolensk, on the high road to Moscow, after a battle in which the Germans lost 10,000 men and an immense quantity of material. The Germans' drive at Gomel itself has been checked but they have pushed farther to the south where the Russians have evacuated Chernigov. This advance intensifies the threat to the key city of Kiev. In the Lower Dnieper region, the Germans have crossed to the east of the river with a view probably to drive to the river and launched a drive to the Perekop Isthmus over the Crimea, where German dive-bombers have been busy. The Germans have also captured Kremenchug on the east bank of the river and claim to be advancing eastward "on a broad front" but their claim appears to be a trifle premature like the grandiose one to have completely encircled Leningrad and to have pierced its outer defences! The Russians seem not only to have stabilized the position near Kremenchug after evacuating it; they have also forced the Dnieper at four points and captured two villages on the western side. The Germans further south are preparing for a new move and have concentrated naval vessels at the Bulgarian ports of Varna and Burgas on the Black Sea; and the Soviet Government have warned Bulgaria against collaboration with Germany. Meanwhile, Odessa continues to resist all the attempts of the Rumanians and the Germans to take it by storm; and it is revealed that 20,000 Rumanians were killed in this sector in the first ten days of this month. The German air force is showing signs of strain and revealing big gaps while a wing of the Royal Air Force has arrived in Russia to reinforce the defence.

MR. ROOSEVELT WARNS GERMANY

UNITED STATES NAVY TO SHOOT GERMAN RATTLE-SNAKES IN DEFENCE WATERS

Mr. Roosevelt, President of the United States, has uttered a solemn warning to Germany in regard to the Battle of the Atlantic. As Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and Navy, he has issued orders to carry out a new policy. That policy, he stated, will be as follows: "In waters we deem necessary to our defence, American naval vessels and American planes will no longer wait until Axis submarines, lurking under the water, or Axis raiders on the surface of the sea strike their deadly blow first. Upon our Naval and Air Patrol—now operating in large numbers over the vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean—falls the duty of maintaining the American policy of freedom of the seas. That means very simply and clearly now that our patrolling vessels and planes will protect all merchant ships—not only American ships but ships of any flag—engaged in commerce in our defensive waters. They will protect them from submarines and they will protect them from surface raiders." This means that Axis planes, Axis submarines and Axis raiders will be attacked if they are found anywhere in American defensive waters.

THE PROVOCATION.

Why has President Roosevelt taken this important, decisive and historic step? In his broadcast speech, he set out his reasons: They are :—

1. A few months ago, the *Robin Moor*, an American merchant-ship flying the American flag, was sunk by a Nazi submarine in the middle of the South Atlantic in violation of long-established international law and every principle of humanity. The passengers and the crew were forced into open boats hundred of miles from land in direct violation of an international agreement signed by all nations, including the Government of Germany. No apology, no allegation of mistake, no offer of reparations have come from the Nazi Government.
2. In July 1941, an American battleship was followed by a submarine which tried to manoeuvre itself into a position of attack. There was no excuse for it; no British or American submarines were within hundreds of miles of this spot.
3. Near Greenland, on August 17th, an American-owned ship *Sessa* was torpedoed without warning while carrying civilian supplies to Iceland. Many of the crew were drowned.
4. In the second week of September, the *Steel Seafarer* was sunk by a German aircraft in the Red Sea, 230 miles south of the Suez.
5. On September 4, the United States Destroyer *Greer* was torpedoed in full daylight, south of Greenland. She was carrying American mails to Iceland, flying the American flag. The attack failed but it was a deliberate one.
6. and 7. Two incidents have happened since the President spoke. It has been revealed that *Montana* flying the Pan-American flag was torpedoed and sunk on the 11th September. The steamer *Arkansan* flying the American flag was struck and damaged by shell fragments in a raid on the town of Suez on Thursday, September 11.

Why has Germany been doing all these acts? They constitute, according to the President, piracy, morally and legally. These incidents are not isolated, but part of a general plan, and these acts of international lawlessness are manifestations of a Nazi design to abolish freedom of the seas and acquire absolute control and domination of the seas for themselves. With the control of the seas, the way will be clear for Germany's next step—domination of the United States and the Western Hemisphere by force of arms.

There has been still further provocation. There have been Nazi plots throughout the Western Hemisphere for the achievement of the same purpose. Hitler's advance guards and American dupes have assisted him in his plots, machinations and attempts of sabotage. Last year, a plot to seize the Government of Uruguay was smashed. In Argentine the Government had carefully and wisely blocked similar attempts at every point. In Bolivia the same thing has happened. In Colombia a discovery has been made of secret air landing fields within easy reach of the Panama Canal.

THE REASONS FOR AMERICAN ACTION

The reasons for American action were three :—

(1) Mr. Roosevelt stated very clearly that for the protection of the United States, the British Navy was necessary and only if it survived, would the United States Navy be invincible. That was simple arithmetic.

(2) America attaches the greatest importance to the freedom of the seas. That policy is basic and fundamental. No nation has

the right to make the broad oceans of the world, at great distances from any actual theatre of land war, unsafe for the commerce of others, and Hitler has been breaking all international laws and all vestiges of humanity for the purpose of carrying out his designs for domination of the Western Hemisphere.

(3) There was the inescapable fact that the American line of supply of materials to the enemies of Hitler should be maintained. Mr. Roosevelt stated: "No matter what it takes, no matter what it costs, we will keep open the line of legitimate commerce in these defensive waters. We have sought no shooting war with Hitler. We do not seek it now. But neither do we want peace so much that we are willing to pay for it by permitting him to attack our naval and merchant ships while they are on their legitimate business . . . When you see a rattle-snake poised to strike you, you do not wait until he has struck, before you crush him. These Nazi submarines and raiders are the rattle-snakes of the pathways of the high seas. They are challengers to our sovereignty."

GERMANY'S WORLD ORDER

The German attempt, said Mr. Roosevelt, to create a Nazi New Order throughout the world must be crushed. The Nazis attempt to create a permanent world system was based on force, terror and murder. "Nazi danger to our Western World has long ceased to be a possibility. The danger is here and now, not only from a military enemy, but from an enemy of all law, all liberty, all morality and all religion. The time has come for saying to these inhuman unrestrained seekers of world conquest and permanent world domination by the sword: 'You seek to throw our children and our children's children into your form of terrorism and slavery. You have now attacked our own safety. You shall go no further.'"

The President said that there will be no shooting unless and until Germany sought it and he concluded by saying: "I have no illusions about the gravity of this step. I have not taken it hurriedly nor lightly. It is the result of months and months of constant thought, anxiety and prayer. In the protection of your nation and mine it cannot be avoided."

WHAT ARE DEFENSIVE WATERS?

There is a good deal of speculation as to what the "defensive waters" are to which President Roosevelt referred. Mr. Cordull Hull said that Germany's action would determine what areas United States will consider "defensive waters in which American warships will shoot first," but the President's words are stated to be a plain warning that attacks anywhere in the globe held possibilities of American retaliation. The safety line between the American sea ports and Iceland comes most certianly under the term "defensive waters.' It is stated that "defensive waters" include those waters where the United States have now established bases. Colonel Knox has since announced that the United States Navy was now convoying ships taking Lease and Lend goods to Britain. He added: "Escort of convoys by combatant vessels is only one of the many methods that can be and are being used."

REACTION IN GERMANY

President Roosevelt has clearly stated that further action in furtherance of the policy now enunciated by him depended upon Germany, which now accuses the President of breaking the Neutrality Act and trying to put the whole blame on Germany. The German radio said that there was nothing new in the announcement because he had already given in the middle of July the order to strike; Mr. Roosevelt was intent upon launching his country into the war.

Seignor Gayda commenting upon President Roosevelt's speech said that while Italy and Germany had tried to circumscribe the conflict, the Washington Government had taken special care not to define the geographical limits of the defensive waters.

The question as to what Germany will do is not quite clear. It has been said that if she did not attack American ships, she would lose the Battle of the Atlantic. On the other hand, if she attacked American ships she would be drawing America into the war. No one can predict what Germany will do, but it is stated she may wait till she is assured that Japan would assist her by an act of aggression in the Pacific. But will Japan do so? According to the Tripartite Pact she is not bound to assist Germany because America has not attacked Germany. Japan herself would prefer to wait on events in the East of Europe. If Russia succumbs, then she might show her fangs in the Far East, but that does not seem to be a possibility just at present.

HOW THE WORLD HAS RECEIVED MR. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

In America, the isolationists fear that the order to shoot given by President Roosevelt will have the effect of drawing the United States nearer the war than ever. Some of these people have gone to the extent of saying that it was an unauthorized declaration of war. On the other hand, Mr. Wendell Willkie has warmly welcomed the new policy. He is convinced that President Roosevelt could not yield on such a fundamental right whatever the consequences. Had the President been less firm, a disastrous war would have become inevitable. The American Press is on the whole in favour of President Roosevelt's declaration of policy. They recognize that this might incolve war with Germany, but then it

(Continued on Page 15.)

"HITLER'S NEW ORDER"

A PLAY IN 3 ACTS.

Prologue.—"To guarantee to the Greater German Reich a maximum of economic security and to the German people a maximum of consumption", is, according to Dr. Funk, the Reich Minister of Economics, the object of the "New Order". European economics are to be directed to this end, and the weapons to be used are: economic exploitation, plunder and loot. The German race is to be the *Herren-Klasse* (the master-men), and the rest of Europe is to be reduced to serfdom. The German "elect" will be the masters of all industrial activity, and will live like parasites on the agricultural resources of Europe.

ACT I

THE PLOT IS UNFOLDED

Synopsis :—Europe is TRICKED into slavery; and the FOUNDATIONS of the "New Order" are laid.

Characters :—Hitler and his satellite Mussolini; Dupes and Quislings; Treachery and Deceit.

AXIS PROMISES

Austria.—(a) "Germany neither intended nor wishes to interfere in the internal affairs of Austria, to annex Austria, or to conclude an *Anschluss*.—*Hitler, May* 1935.

(*b*) On February 20, 1938, Hitler addressing the Reichstag, said that misunderstanding with Austria had been removed.

Czechoslovakia.—"The Sudetenland is the last territorial claim which I have to make in Europe. . . I shall not be interested in the Czech state any more and I can guarantee it. We don't want any Czechs at all."—*Hitler, September* 26, 1938.

Poland.—There was a German-Polish Treaty of 1934 which laid down that both parties would base their policy on the principles of the Kellog Pact.

"A nation of 33 millions would always strive for an outlet to the sea. . . We recognize that the German and Polish peoples must live side by side. . . We have no interest in breaking the peace."—*Hitler, September* 1938.

Norway and Denmark.—These two countries were asked to accept "German protection" against the Allies, and while the demands were being presented, German troops occupied the capitals. On the next day, the Bremen radio said, "Germany's action in Scandinavia indicates her genuine desire to maintain the neutrality of the neutrals, and her determination not to infringe the territorial integrity and the political independence of Norway and Denmark now or in the future."

Holland and Belgium.—"The Reich Government declares that Germany has no intention of touching the Sovereignty and Kingdom of the Netherlands or Belgium, either with regard to their European or Colonial possessions, now or in the future."—*German Govt. Memorandum, May* 9, 1940.

HOW THEY WERE BROKEN

Nineteen days after his Reichstag speech Hitler sent his armies into Austria and occupied the whole country.

Six months later Hitler occupied Prague and annexed the whole of what was left of Czechoslovakia.

On September 1, 1939, Hitler suddenly invaded Poland, shattered her armies and occupied the rich industrial regions of the country.

Notwithstanding the promises made, Hitler began the offensive against Norway when her King refused to appoint a ministry under Major Quisling—a German agent.

Weak and unprepared Denmark submitted to the Germans under protest.

Exactly one day after this solemn pledge, Holland and Belgium were invaded by large German armies, and two gallant little nations lost their independence.

AXIS PROMISES	HOW THEY WERE BROKEN
Luxembourg.—On August 26, 1939, Hitler pledged himself to respect the neutrality of Luxembourg.	On May 10, 1940, Hitler's armies occupied Luxembourg.
France.—(*a*) "We want nothing from France. We have guaranteed France's frontiers for ever."—*Marshal Goering, September 9, 1939.*	(*a*) In July 1940 France was plundered and dismembered.
(*b*) "We finally renounce Alsace-Lorraine."—*Hitler.*	(*b*) In November 1940, Alsace-Lorraine was annexed to the Reich and French inhabitants were deported.
Egypt, Greece and Yugoslavia.—On May 16, 1940, Mussolini said, "I solemnly declare that Italy does not intend to drag other peoples who are her neighbours into this conflict. Let Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Egypt and Greece take note of these words of mine."	On September 16, 1940, Mussolini's armies tried to invade Egypt. On October 28, 1940, Mussolini's armies tried to invade Greece. One month later, Italian troops occupied the whole of Greece, and large tracts of Yugoslav territory were annexed to Italy.
Rumania.—Cajolery and threats are applied and Rumania joins the Axis Pact in hope of reward from the master.	Rumania is forced to cede Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria and Transylvania to Hungary.
Hungary.—Adheres to the Axis Pact on November 20, 1940, to save her skin.	Is forcibly compelled to send her armies to fight German's war against Russia.
Bulgaria.—Germany assures Bulgaria of her eternal friendship and makes her sign the Axis Pact in March 1941.	Bulgaria's signature to the Axis Pact is followed by German occupation of her territories.

ACT II

THE PLOT THICKENS

Synopsis :—The SLAVES are EXPLOITED ; and the "New Order" is set in operation.

Characters :—Himmler and the Gestapo ; Dr. Ley and Dr. Funk ; and jugglers in high finance.

PRINCIPLES OF EXPLOITATION

1. The Forced Transfer of Labour from the Occupied Countries is to feed the war-machine of the Reich.

HOW THEY HAVE BEEN PRACTISED

Foreign labourers forced to work in the Reich had reached the following totals at the end of 1940 :—

Poland	400,000
Bohemia and Moravia	107,000
Slovakia	80,000
Denmark	100,000
Belgium	80,000
Luxembourg	2,500
Netherlands	94,000
France	135,000
Italy	300,000

Besides this number, there are more than a million war prisoners working in Germany, making a grand total of 2 million imported labourers.

PRINCIPLES OF EXPLOITATION

2. Labour standards in the occupied countries are to be lowered.

HOW THEY HAVE BEEN PRACTISED

2. *The Daily Mail* of July 25, 1940, stated that in a certain factory in Paris, workers formerly earning 5 francs per hour have been reduced to 1 franc.

In Denmark the Germans have abolished the relation between living costs and wages which had been achieved by the Danish Trade Unions.

In Norway the wage level has been lowered by at least 20 per cent. In all occupied countries the Trade Unions have been abolished, the 'corporative system' introduced, and wages reduced to mere subsistence level.

PRINCIPLES OF EXPLOITATION

3. Taxes and occupation costs are to be levied in the occupied countries in order to crush them financially.

4. "All the soil and industrial property of inhabitants of non-German origin will be confiscated without exception and will be distributed primarily among working members of the Party. . ."—*Ernest Darré, in a speech to Nazi officials in May* 1940.

5. Exchange rates are to be manipulated in order to drain away labour and goods from the occupied countries.

6. The occupied countries are forced to lend to Germany amounts which will never be repaid.

HOW THEY HAVE BEEN PRACTISED

3. Following are the figures of annual occupation charges for some of the occupied countries :—

	The Charges.	*Per head of the Population.*
	(million Rm.)	*(Rm.)*
Norway	660	226
Denmark	276	73
Netherlands	443	51
Belgium	443	49
France	7,300	174
Total ..	9,122	

(*Sunday Times*, Jan. 5, 1941.)

Rm. 15 being equal to £1, the total bill is equivalent to some £600 million per year, but as the currencies of the occupied countries are under valued, the true value of the occupation charges is nearer to £800 or £900 million a year, or about £12 per head on the average. Under the Dawes Plan of 1924, Germany's reparations were barely £2 per head.

Besides these charges, Germany also levies taxes, forced loans, etc., which may be placed at a liberal estimate of £300 million a year.

4. Seizures of Jewish property, confiscation of State properties in the occupied countries, control of banks, factories, and industrial plants—all form part of the Nazi loot. The value of these confiscations cannot be accurately estimated, but it is certain that the loot is to be counted in thousands of million pounds.

5. By these measures the price which Germany pays for her purchases from the occupied countries is from 15 per cent to 40 per cent below that which would prevail in a free market. Even so upwards of £200 million worth of the purchases are on credit which she forces the sellers to grant.

6. By accumulating clearing balances in favour of the occupied territories and issuing new currency which the Central Banks of the occupied countries are forced to accept, the Germans have obtained some £100—£150 million worth of goods and services from the western occupied countries, or in other words, they have borrowed at the rate of perhaps £170—£250 million per year.

In the East, the Germans have withdrawn currency from circulation in an incorporated region to purchase goods in an area still unincorporated in the Reich. Thus the kc: 1,600 million withdrawn in the Sudetenland after Munich were later used to purchase goods from Czechoslovakia, yielding some £13 million worth for nothing.

Similarly, some 600 million Zloty (about £30 million) withdrawn in annexed Poland have been spent in the "gouvernement Generale."

ACT III

THE NEMESIS OR HOW THE PLOT FIZZLES

Synopsis :—The SLAVES saw through their shackles; and the jerry-built structure of the "New Order" begins to TOTTER.

Characters :—LEADERS of the FREEDOM FRONT and the FREE GOVERNMENTS in London; partisans and patriots; guerillas and saboteurs.

THE CHALLENGE	HOW IT HAS BEEN MET
Czechoslovakia.—50,000 Gestapo and 300,000 soldiers are thrust upon the people: Czech culture is destroyed, teachers and professors are interned and 520 publications are suppressed. Czech industry passes into German control.	Czech patriots burn oil depots, blow up ammunition dumps, and wreck military trains. One hundred and sixteen workers were executed in one month because the guns they had been forced to make, burst after a few rounds; 3,000 tons of steel was spoiled when workers added sulphur and zinc to the molten metal which went into 7,000 guns sent all over Europe. "No one will re-educate us into becoming Greater Germans, even though they promise us the Alps", wrote a secret Czech paper on October 28, 1940.
Poland.—The Second Polish White Paper tells the world how the Germans are seeking to effect "biological destruction of Poland". In February 1940, General Goering decrees the wholesale confiscation of all factories, farms and forests in annexed Poland. Poles are executed for storing arms.	Partisans operate behind the German lines; an irregular cavalry unit kills 200 German men and officers and seizes 180 horses and booty. The casualty figure amongst Storm Troopers rises. Sabotage in factories and railway sheds increases.
Norway.—A state of general seige is declared; land is confiscated for building new aerodromes and compulsory labour is decreed. Mass arrests and executions take place to curb the rising resistance.	Strikes and sabotage slow down production in factories. Norwegian pilots escape to join the Royal Air Force and seamen cross the sea in fishing smacks to join the British *trawler fleet*. Eighteen provincial governors resign rather than obey the puppet government. The local Quisling Ferboven complains, "large sections of Norwegians appear to suffer from English sickness."
Denmark.—The Quisling Thuns Jacobsen, under the Danish Fuehrer, Fritz Clausen paves the way for German penetration into the country's agriculture and industry. Danes are imprisoned for "incorrect behaviour" and the Nazis muzzle the press and impose Nazi culture.	"We in this country hate Hitler. . . I would prefer 504,000 unemployed persons in Denmark to Denmark joining the 'New Europe' under Germany"—*an extract from a Danish letter.* "Blind hatred of Germany's Fuehrer and troops of occupation prevails in the leading commercial, political and military circles", complains the *Nordschleswigsche Zeitung*. "It is tragic that the Danish students, who have every possibility of understanding National Socialism refuse to understand it", reports the leader Fritz Clausen.
Holland.—Quisling Mussert tyrannises over the people and martial law prevails in Northern Holland. All Dutch municipalities and provinces lose their autonomy; education is Nazified, and the people are ordered to eat raw food. Three to nine years hard labour is decreed for listening to B.B.C. Broadcasts.	*The Essener National Zeitung* denounces the "degenerate" Dutch for cheering British bombers. The Dutch blow up machine-building factories and set fire to existing stock of material. Shots are fired from roofs and tiles rain down on Nazi patrols in the streets. A Nazi publicist bewails that "the saner Dutchmen who refuse to give to the Winter Help Fund because it is reported as being a Nazi institution, gladly gives a guilder to any street musician if he plays national tunes before the house of a Nazi."

THE CHALLENGE

Belgium.—Nazis plunder food stores, conscript railway trucks and lorries, muzzle the press and prohibit listening to foreign broadcasts. Farmers are fined for hiding their crops, and innumerable workers are carried off to perform military labour. Belgian textiles pass into German control.

France.—Alsace and Lorraine are annexed to the Reich. French commerce, industry, banking and exchange passes into German hands. Death penalties are instituted for listening in to the B.B.C. and guillotines are set up to terrorise the populace.

Greece.—Starvation and disease stalk the land as Germans and Italians tyrannize and exploit the people. Religious persecuting breaks out, and the population is forcibly conscripted for military labour.

Yugoslavia.—Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro are dismembered from the parent State. The Quisling Pavelitch and his gang, the Ustachi mercilessly persecute the patriots. In southern Serbia a general massacre of priests, teachers and mayors takes place in order to exterminate popular resistance. Seven hundred thousand boys and girls are rounded up in schools and colleges and are taken to Germany. The heavy mining industry is taken over by the Nazis.

Rumania.—German exploitation results in general famine and disease. Rumanians are forced to fight Germany's war against Russia. Jews are forced into military labour. The Orthodox Church is persecuted. Forty thousand tons of food are taken away every week.

Hungary and Bulgaria, who had joined the Axis in hopes of new favours from Hitler, are disillusioned as Germany uses Hungarian troops to fight Russia and Bulgarian troops to threaten Turkey.

HOW IT HAS BEEN MET

Notorious Quislings are attacked. Shipyards with large stocks of timber are set on fire. The secret newspaper, the *Libre Belgique* prints a hundred thousand copies. "Sabotage, passive resistance, and thinly disguised hostility paralyse the adaptation of Belgian economy and more particularly of the people's mentality to the 'New Order'" says *Le Noveau Journal.*

Popular unrest grows in France, anti-German demonstrations in Paris are followed by shooting of Laval, Deat, Gitton and many German officers. Sabotage and wrecking of military trains becomes common. Workers participate in anti-Nazi demonstrations in Pontoise. In addition to the 7,000,000 authorized ration books issued in the Greater Paris region, there are 5,000,000 forged copies in circulation. The French use their great weapon of ridicule to irritate the German soldiery.

Starving Greeks burn the harvest in Thrace rather than see it fall to the Germans. German military supplies are burnt, and guerillas harass the German troops from their mountain fastnesses.

Serbian guerillas damage the Sarjevo-Brod Railway; and Montenegro, Novi Bazaar, and Herzegovinia are held by patriot and irregulars who destroy the harvest and wreck the railway tracks. Impotent in the face of such resolute resistance, the Germans try to form a puppet government under General Neditch in order to enlist popular support. They also intend to organize a Serbian army and decree compulsory labour in order to prevent able-bodied men from forming increasing guerilla bands.

Thirteen Rumanian generals are arrested or shot for refusing to lead their men against Russia. Dr. Maniu, the leader of the Peasant Party, asks Antonescu to call off the war. Goering complains of acts of sabotage behind German lines, and Antonescu calls for German reinforcements to maintain internal order and peace.

Soldiers desert the Hungarian army rather than fight Russia. Sabotage takes place behind the lines, and the Criminal Court at Budapest sentences boys between the ages of six and sixteen on charge of damaging the state railways.

Unrest grows in Bulgaria, where King Boris is still trying to stave off German pressure. A secret radio station is discovered at Varna "working in the interests of Soviet Russia."

Epilogue :—"We shall draw from the heart of suffering itself the means of inspiration and survival and of a victory won, not only for ourselves, but for all—a victory won, not only for our own time, but for the long and better days that are to come."

—WINSTON CHURCHILL.

ATTACK AND DEFENCE IN THE AIR

In its great offensive over enemy territory the Royal Air Force is now losing more planes than the German defenders.

Last year the *Luftwaffe* in its vain attempt to batter Britain into collapse or submission lost more planes than the Royal Air Force.

The difference—one difference—is that Britain admits her losses whereas Germany did not.

ROYAL AIR FORCE LOSSES IN OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

Sept.—Dec. 1939	26
Jan.—Dec. 1940	349
Jan.—Aug. 1941	959

These figures tell their own tale of vastly increasing operations and British aircraft production steadily expanding after surviving the Nazi attempt to blast both industry and aerodromes to destruction.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN AND BATTLE OF GERMANY

To bomb Berlin British planes have to fly a total of some 1,200 miles. For at least five-sixths of the time they are in the air they are exposed to enemy fighter attack and anti-aircraft fire. For at least three-quarters of the time (owing to the restricted range of fighters) there can be no fighter escort.

To bomb London German planes have to fly a total of little more than 200 miles. They are exposed to attack for a much shorter period and they enjoy continuous fighter support.

The defenders in each case have, moreover, the advantage that parachute descents and forced landings of their own men and aircraft on their own soil do not mean loss.

Now look at the ratio of losses for the Battle of Britain and the Battle of Germany.

In the week ended September 2, 1941, the Royal Air Force lost 61 aircraft (1 pilot safe), and the *Luftwaffe* 25.

In the week ended September 7, 1940, the Royal Air Force lost 52 aircraft (31 pilots safe), and the *Luftwaffe* 365.

	German or Axis Losses.	British Losses.
German attacks on Britain, 1940..	3,038	847
British attacks on Germany and Occupied Territory in Northern Europe, first 8 months of 1941.	625	959
Middle East operations, since Italy's entry into war.	2,087	383

ROYAL AIR FORCE'S GREAT RECORD

Bomber Command

Growing weight of the bomber offensive is reflected in the figures released *via* the British Embassy in Ankara on Aug. 28.

In January of this year the Bomber Command effected 1,100 sorties, dropping 800 tons of bombs.

In July the corresponding figures were 3,900 and 4,400 tons of bombs.

Bomb-loads have been increased by about 100 per cent since war began. Attacking strength is also increasing sometimes to more than 300 aircraft in one night's operations.

Fighter Command

The fighters, which saved Britain last autumn, made in the spring of this year a weekly average of 200 sorties. The corresponding figure now is 1,500.

Their attacks over the Channel Coast have forced Germany to keep a considerable fighter force in the West. Fighter protection for German bombers on the Russian front is thereby reduced. A conservative estimate of *Luftwaffe* losses in Russia to date is 4,000 planes.

Daylight sweeps over Northern France from June 16 to September 2 cost the Royal Air Force 266 planes. But 480 German fighters were destroyed.

A single British fighter squadron has destroyed 175 enemy aircraft since the war began.

Coastal Command

Keeping constant watch over 600,000 square miles of sea, Coastal Command aircraft have:

Flown 40 Million miles so far.

Escorted 7,500 convoys carrying food and munitions to Britain.

Launched 256 attacks on U-boats and 710 attacks on enemy naval units and supply ships.

Sunk or seriously damaged 240,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping. This is in addition to 300,000 tons sunk and about the same amount damaged by the Bomber Command.

Fleet Air Arm

Taranto, Matapan and the destruction of the *Bismarck* are among the Fleet Air Arm's battle honours.

So steady and successful is the air war on Axis supply ships in the Mediterranean that one enemy destroyer is necessary to escort every merchant-ship in the Sicilian Channel. And even that does not save General Rommel's vital supplies.

THE NAZI DREAM

"Bread and circuses" was a Roman Emperor's scornful phrase for the bare necessities of secure government. Allow the people the material minimum of sustenance, with popular entertainments at regular intervals, and all would be well. The practical ideal of government as something more than an insurance of the rulers against rebellion is comparatively new. It was too new for the Nazis, whose fundamental contempt for everyone but themselves was fortified by each success in the original plan for the conquest of Germany.

With Germany tricked, bound and drugged, the demagogues and street-fighters who now occupied the seats of government had to put their own interpretation on the Roman Emperor's formula. The enormous weight of arbitrary legislation which followed might deceive the hasty into imagining that Government had indeed enlarged its primitive responsibilities into a paternal system for the detailed care of the people's lives and happiness. It was in fact deliberately dressed up to have that appearance. But examination reveals, as bitter experience has revealed to the Germans, that the whole bent and purpose of these innumerable decrees was for the strengthening of the hands that had seized power. The welfare of the governed was still comprehended in the minimum of bread and circuses. The circuses ranged from the sport of Jew-baiting to the little less barbaric party Rallies at Nuremburg. The bread was provided for a hungry and unselective nation by rapidly expanding employment on armaments, by mass conscription for the armed forces, and by the scramble to join the growing legions of petty officials and party executives. It was the bread of death, for the machine was geared to one purpose only—war and then more war.

That was the first of Hitler's new orders. It could only survive bankruptcy and dissolution by the bloody path that led to a second new order, the new order for captive countries in Europe. And to preserve the second new order a third becomes necessary, the new order for the world that is at the heart of the crazy Nazi dream. After that, what remains for tyranny to seize upon? The question is academic, for the world is resolved that at whatever sacrifice the third new order shall not come into being. And the defeat of Germany in this ultimate attempt will lead to the successive collapse of the dominations already imposed.

In point of benefit to the peoples concerned, it may be noted, these new orders are planned to operate in a descending scale. The German nation, Hitler's first victims, were given bread—of a kind. Many of them may have thought it was worth the loss of other amenities such as common justice, or individual security, or religious freedom. But the conquered peoples of Europe are given nothing. It is a question of how much of their own bread they are allowed to keep, and the answer is very little. The Nazi attitude to the starving populations under their heel must constitute the first historical instance of a government publicly renouncing all responsibility for feeding the people under its control.

And for the third new order, the one that is designed to follow success against Russia, penetration into Asia, invasion of Britain and paralysis of America—for this we have the monstrous blue-print in all Hitler's race-theories. "Never," as Churchill has said, "did so mocking a fantasy obsess the mind of mortal man."

THE CHOICE BEFORE THE WORLD

AIMS OF THE DEMOCRACIES AND THE AXIS

THE EIGHT-POINT PLAN AND HITLER'S NEW ORDER

Below are the eight points of the joint declaration of policy issued in the name of their Governments and peoples by Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt at their historic Atlantic meeting and the Nazi aims in quotations from Hitler's own words (as recorded by his former adviser Hermann Rauschnigg in his book "Hitler Speaks") and from other authentic sources.—

CHURCHILL-ROOSEVELT

1. "Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other."

2. "They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned."

3. "They respect the rights of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

4. "They will endeavour with due respect to their existing obligations to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade and the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

5. "They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social progress."

HITLER

1. "We must have Europe and its colonies. Germany will spread its might far beyond its borders in the east as well as in the south-east. We have a right to South America. Natural instincts bid all living beings not merely conquer their enemies but destroy them." (*Hitler Speaks.*)

2. "This struggle will open to us the door to permanent mastery of the world. There will still be the class of subject alien races. We need not hesitate to call them the modern slave class." (*Hitler Speaks.*)

3. "The day of small states is past. We do not seek equality but mastery. We shall not waste time over minority rights and other such ideological abortions of sterile democracy. (*Hitler Speaks.*)

4. "After the end of the war, Germany must digest the incorporated territories. From the economic point of view this means adjustment to the German economy." (*Voelkischer Beobachter*, 20th August 1940.)

"Our superior industrial products will be sold at very low prices to the whole world and will for example cause the United States to have not 7,000,000 but 30-40,000,000 unemployed. Mr. Roosevelt will then beg the Fuehrer on his knees to purchase from the United States not manufactured products but raw materials at prices which we will dictate." (Nazi Agriculture Minister Darre to party officials, May 1940.)

5. "All soil and industrial property of inhabitants of non-German origin will be confiscated without exception and distributed among the worthy members of the party and soldiers who were accorded honours for bravery in this war. This German aristocracy will have slaves assigned to it, these slaves to be their property and to consist of landless, non-German nationals. We actually have in mind a modern form of mediaeval slavery which we must and will introduce. Work must be as cheap as possible in order that our economic conquest may spread extensively and rapidly." (Darre.)

CHURCHILL-ROOSEVELT

6. "After the final destruction of Nazi tyranny they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in saftey within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurances that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

7. "Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance."

8. "They believe that all the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten or may threaten aggression outside of their country, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable methods which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments."

HITLER

6. "The world can only be ruled by fear. Terror is the most effective political instrument. I recognize no moral law in politics. There will be no licence, no free space, in which the individual belongs to himself." (*Hitler Speaks.*)

7. "The German navy will be expanded to a strength worthy of a world power. It will carry the German flag and the German name over the face of the Globe." (Admiral Raeder, 28th January 1941).

8. "War is eternal. War is universal. War is life." (*Hitler Speaks.*)

"After the war, armament will go on at the present rate bringing new world power to Germany." (*Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung*, 2nd September 1940.)

MR. ROOSEVELT WARNS GERMANY—(*Continued from Page* 6)

will be for Germany to choose. One journal writes: "This is the first day of America's shooting war at long last. Our backing, our moving sideways, our progressing towards a fixed point by following a curve—these things are at an end."

In Great Britain and the Dominions, Mr. Roosevelt's policy is taken to be a challenge to Hitler. America is taking all risks but she is determined to do it as much in her own defence as in the defence of freedom throughout the world. The most appropriate description of Mr. Roosevelt's speech was by Mr. Curtin, Labour Leader of Australia, who said that it was a great speech, by a great man, on behalf of a great country. The distinction between non-belligerency and belligerency of the United States has vanished at last and now America has taken a decisive step forward which has gone far beyond the demand for American convoys of munitions to the theatres of war. The policy enunciated by Mr. Roosevelt means a great help to the British Navy which can now, by leaving the work of safe convoying of munitions of war in the West Atlantic to America, confine its attention to safeguarding the passage of ships in the Eastern Atlantic.

ACTION TAKEN BY AMERICA

Swift action has followed the promises made by Mr. Roosevelt in his speech. Beginning from the 16th September, the United States' Navy has been ordered to protect the Lease and Lend cargoes traversing the sea between the American continent and the waters adjacent to Iceland. "To capture or destroy" is the direction given and every Axis surface or sub-surface raider that may be encountered will share that fate. Hitler threw out a challenge that he will sink every ship that his vessels may encounter on the routes leading from the United States to British ports. That challenge has been taken up and Hitler has been placed in a dilemma. For, according to Col. Knox, if Hitler and his Nazis did not take swiftly successful measures to break down the bridge of ships carrying supplies to Britain, the defeat of England would become impossible. On the other hand, if they did make such an all-out effort, they would add the United States Navy to their numerous foes. The Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, commenting upon the events of the last few days, said that war might be forced on the United States. The United States Atlantic Fleet has been stripped for action and the work it has been entrusted to do includes convoying. More than 125 American vessels are ready to do this job.

THE AXIS SPEAKS—AND IS ANSWERED

Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East

FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1—7, 1941

TWO VOICES

" Germany does not have the least intention to attack India." (*German news in Hindustani, Sept.* 6.)

" Wait for the arrival of the Nazis at the Indian borders." (*Italian news in Hindustani, Sept.* 4.)

NAZIS ON THE DEFENSIVE

" On Sept. 4, at 12-30 p.m., a German submarine was attacked by depth-charges at 62 degrees 31 minutes north and 27 degrees 6 minutes west, i.e., within the German blockade zone. The German submarine was not able to ascertain the nationality of the attacking destroyer, which continued the pursuit. At 12-39 p.m. the submarine defended herself by firing two torpedoes which missed their mark." (*German news in English, Persian and Arabic, Sept.* 7.)

" Germany has not allowed Mr. Churchill or his younger brother Stalin even to take reconnaissance flights across her territories. . . . During August the British lost 431 aircraft while Germany lost only 37 planes." (*German news in Hindustani, Sept.* 5.)

The Nazi version of the *Greer* incident finds an equally grotesque parallel in the German broadcast in Hindustani of Sept. 3, which declared :

" When Poland attacked Germany all other nations were dragged into the flames of war."

The Nazi announcer himself must have taken cover thrice in the preceding five nights because British or Soviet bombers were over Berlin.

Royal Air Force losses in offensive operations during August were 259 machines, while the *Luftwaffe* lost 125—a ratio of 2 to 1 which the Berlin radio cheerfully steps up to 12 to 1. It is perfectly natural that the British attackers should lose more planes on the average than the German defenders, and the frankness of the official British figures speaks for itself. The Nazis have never admitted losing more planes than their opponents, even during their offensive against Britain last year when they were losing 4 times as many aircraft as the defenders.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

" Did Germany ever think of occupying any Muslim State? Did Germany ever desecrate any sacred Muslim institution?" (*German news in Persian and Arabic, September* 4.)

" In the East we must have the mastery as far as the Caucasus and Iran."—*Hitler*, 1933.

" To conquer the whole of the Eastern world, from the Danube to the Bay of Basrah would be to break the chains by which Europe has fettered our arms."—*German Near East Memorandum*, 1934.

" Arabs and Muslims! The policy of these Dictators does not recognize respect for Din or consideration for Sheikhs and Elders. In Albania and Yugoslavia there was a large number of mosques and Madrassahs; the hands of the Fascists and Nazis have done away with them all."—*Al Arab, July* 17, 1941.

" In 1781 the British dealt in slaves. Innumerable British ships shifted slaves from West-Africa to Jamaica, where they were sold." (*German news in Hindustani, September 2.*)

In 1834 the British Parliament led the world in abolishing slavery throughout the Empire at a cost of £20,000,000 to British taxpayers.

In 1941 Germany deals in slaves. " Please do not interpret the word ' slaves ' as a parable or rhetorical term," said Nazi Agriculture Minister Darre in May 1940. " We actually have in mind a modern form of mediaeval slavery which we must and will introduce."

INDIA AND THE AXIS

Hitler's notorious principle that " in the big lie there is a certain force of credibility " has been followed with especial care in German broadcasts to Asia, notably in vernacular languages.

" It is a crime against the Creator," wrote Hitler in *Mein Kampf*, " to train the dark races for intellectual careers " ; and possibly he hopes that that " crime " has not been carried far enough in India to permit detection of the flagrant falsehoods of Geobbels.

NAZI NUGGETS

Thus it is to India that such absurdities as these have been announced over the Nazi radio :

" All British industrial factories have been built with Indian capital." (*May* 6, 1940.)

" British paper currency has lost its value in India." (*June* 7, 1940.)

" Wheat can hardly be procured in India." (*August* 5, 1940.)

" The British are in a confused plight and are planning to evacuate India by air." (*March* 26, 1941.)

" Britain has now only a few airmen left." (*Sept.* 10, 1940.)

" London lies utterly destroyed." (*Sept.* 11, 1940.)

" The British Government is preparing to leave London." (*Sept* 14, 1940.)

After such samples it is not really surprising to hear the Nazis announcing, as they did in Hindustani on September 3 last, that it was Poland that attacked Germany in September 1939.

PROMISES AND THREATS

Many nations have learned to their cost that a Nazi promise is a Nazi threat. As a rule Axis broadcasters seek to give the impression that in the plan for world domination India will somehow miraculously escape the fate of others, if only she will cease to defend herself.

But now and then, amongst the soft and sly appeals, the Axis shows its face of ugly aggression. The Italian injunction to its Hindustani listeners on Sept. 2 last to " wait for the arrival of the Nazis at the Indian borders " is by no means the first of its kind.

On Nov. 11, 1940 the Italians also said that India might be invaded, and in the previous month a review of three phases of the war as seen by the optimistic Italian Press was quoted by the Ankara paper *Ulus*. They were :—

(i) " The complete defeat of France."

(ii) " The ousting of Britain from the Mediterranean and Africa."

(iii) " The invasion of India."

AXIS CARVE-UP

In the short-lived exultation of September 1940, when the Axis Powers promised themselves an invasion of Britain, an advance to Suez, and a Japanese threat to Singapore all at the same time, Dr. Goebbels informed India that " the three great powers of the world, namely Germany, Italy and Japan, have divided the old world into four divisions— Europe, East Asia, India and Africa ".

The problem of Russia, he declared somewhat prematurely, " has been solved. . . Only the problem of India remains. . . . It is the duty of Indians to scrutinize all the events and learn a lesson from them. . . They have to think for themselves and decide as to what position India will occupy in the coming New Order."

On any question of a Nazi-Japanese " New Order " India certainly knows how to decide.

WAR IN THE AIR

The following are the details of the British raids from home bases on enemy territory in Europe, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 9th September 1941:—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during British patrols (not specifically mentioned) over West European coastal waters.

Date.	Targets.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
September 3, Wednesday.	(No reports of day operations).		
	R.A.F. night bomber raid on Brest	Nil.	..
September 4, Thursday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including raids on industrial plant at Mazingarbe, near **Bethune**; docks at Cherbourg.	7 day fighters. 1 day bomber.	11 day fighters.
	R.A.F. single day bomber stratosphere raid on docks at Rotterdam.		
	R.A.F. Coastal Command night bomber attacks on factory at La Pallice; shipping off Breton coast (300-foot tanker hit).	Nil.	...
September 5, Friday.	(No reports of day or night operations)	Nil.	..
September 6, Saturday.	R.A.F. day bomber stratosphere raid on Oslo	Nil.	..
	R.A.F. night bomber raid on synthetic rubber factory at **Huls** (Rhineland), other targets in the Ruhr.	8 night bombers.	..
	R.A.F. Coastal Command night bomber raid on fish oil factory at Bergso (Norway).	..	..
September 7, Sunday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including raid on shipping off Dutch coast (supply ship afire, escort vessel exploded).	3 day fighters.	2 day fighters.
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on **BERLIN**; shipbuilding yards at **Kiel**; other targets in N. W. Germany; invasion base at **Boulogne**.	20 night bombers. 1 night fighter.	4 night fighters
	R.A.F. night fighter attacks on aerodromes from Holland to Brittany.		
September 8, Monday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter attacks on shipping off Belgian coast (flag-ship sunk) and in English Channel (Two small ships hit).	2 day bombers (Flying Fortresses on long distance reconnaissance).	...
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on industrial objectives in **Kassel**; Munster; other targets in Central and W. Germany; docks at Cherbourg.	Nil.	..
September 9, Tuesday.	(No reports of day or night operations)	Nil.	..

(*Continued on Page* 20)

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

12th Sep.—The Royal Air Force raids Kiel and Boulogne and also the aerodrome at Stavanger. Enemy shipping off the Norwegian and Dutch coasts is attacked.

13th Sep.—Industrial objectives in Frankfurt are bombed by the Royal Air Force, as also the docks at Cherbourg and the port of St. Nazaire. An enemy supply ship is sunk off the Frisian Islands.

A slight German air raid on an area in North-east England is reported.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, announces the creation of a National Fire-Fighting Service in time for a second winter of "the Battle of the Flames."

14th Sep.—British bombers attack the docks at Brest and at Le Havre.

15th Sep.—German airmen raid a North-east town in England.

It is revealed that air raid civilian casualties in England during August were only 169 killed or missing (and believed killed); and 136 injured and detained in hospital.

16th Sep.—A force of over 200 Royal Air Force bombers attacks Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Wilhelmshaven and the docks at Le Havre.

17th Sep.—The Royal Air Force attacks objectives in Karlsruhe and docks at Le Havre. A power plant at Mazingarbe near Bethune is also bombed.

18th Sep.—In offensive sweeps over enemy-occupied country, the Royal Air Force destroys 16 German fighters in addition to the 25 shot down on the two previous days. Enemy supply ships and anti-aircraft vessels are sunk or damaged off the Belgian and Dutch coasts.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

12th Sep.—Palermo in the Island of Sicily is again raided by the Royal Air Force, which continues its nightly hammering of Benghazi and other Libyan bases. Two enemy ships are also accounted for in the Mediterranean.

Military property or shipping suffers no damage when enemy planes attempt a raid on the Suez Canal area.

13th Sep.—The Royal Air Force Middle East Communique reports the sinking of three Axis supply ships in a convoy in Central Mediterranean as well as the bombing of Palermo, Benghazi, etc.

The British destroy a German patrol in the Tobruk area.

A huge fire is reported in Turin (Italy) where a hundred motor-cars are destroyed as well as large quantities of other goods.

14th Sep.—The British garrison at Cyprus is strongly reinforced. No casualties are reported as a result of an enemy air raid on the Suez Canal zone.

Continuous enemy bombing of Tobruk causes no casualties. An extension of patrol activities in the Libyan frontier area is also reported.

Landing grounds at Heraklion and Maleme in the Island of Crete as also enemy bases in Cyrenaica are bombed by British and South African aircraft. The enemy convoy bombed on the previous day is again attacked in the approaches to Tripoli and all the ships are damaged.

15th Sep.—The tempo of warfare both in the Libyan frontier and in the Tobruk sector increases, two enemy columns that try to advance in the former area being repelled and pursued by the British. Many Axis tanks and prisoners are captured. The South African Air Force is particularly active.

16th Sep.—Thirty-nine persons are killed and 33 injured in an enemy air raid on the Cairo area.

17th Sep.—Benghazi is raided for the second night in succession by the Royal Air Force, which also attacks Tripoli and Bardia.

The Egyptian Government protest to Berlin and Rome against the bombing of Cairo.

18th Sep.—The Royal Air Force raids Benghazi and Tripoli.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

12th Sep.—The whole world rings with the words of President Roosevelt who, in a broadcast, warns the Axis that their warships enter American defensive waters at their own peril. Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, says that Germany's action will determine what areas the United States will consider "defensive waters in which American warships will shoot first."

It is revealed that the American-owned steamship Montana is torpedoed and sunk on the way to Iceland.

13th Sep.—Washington reports speak of an imminent move by the President to arm American merchant ships but Mr. Cordell Hull says "Not at present."

The State Department announces that the steamer *Arkansan* flying the American flag is struck and damaged by shell fragments in a raid on the town of Suez.

15th Sep.—President Roosevelt, reporting to Congress on the working of the Lease and Lend Act, emphasizes once again America's stake in the war.

Col. Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, announces that from September 16th the United States Fleet has orders " to capture or destroy " every Axis surface or sub-surface raider that is encountered in the sea " between the American continent and the waters adjacent to Iceland."

It is reported that Mr. Roosevelt has conferred with Congressional leaders on the question of revising the Neutrality Act.

Mr. Harriman and other members of the American Mission to Russia arrive in London on their way to Moscow.

16th Sep.—As the United States Fleet strips for action, ready to protect Lease-Lend deliveries to Britain, Mr. Roosevelt rebukes amateur strategists who assume that convoys are the only means of doing so. Mr. Ralph Baird, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, says that war may be forced on the United States.

The United States State Department announces that American ships can carry arms, ammunition and passengers to certain specified areas of the British Empire.

17th Sep.—Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, confirms that the American Fleet is using all methods, including convoys, to ensure the arrival of Lease and Lend goods in Britain.

The American Legion (of World War veterans) demands the removal of Geographical limitations on the use of American troops.

18th Sep.—President Roosevelt calls upon Congress to make fresh appropriations of 5,985 million dollars under the Lease and Lend Act.

Mr. Morgenthau, United States Secretary of the Treasury, reveals that America has already rendered financial help to Russia.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

12th Sep.—Fierce fighting in the Leningrad sector is reported. The Russians re-cross the lower Dnieper westwards to launch a series of counter-attacks. The Russian offensive in the central sector is also progressing.

13th Sep.—The Russians, who are using armoured trains to guard the railway approaches to Leningrad, are counter-attacking about 100 miles south and south-west of the city. A German air raid on Leningrad is beaten off. The Russians are also striking hard in the central sector. Two parallel thrusts—in opposite directions—by the Russians and the Germans in the Gomel area are reported, the Russians deciding to evacuate Chernigov. Two similar movements in the opposite directions are reported over the Dnieper.

14th Sep.—The Soviet Air Force bombs Bucharest, and the Baltic Fleet Air Arm takes heavy toll of German tanks on the approaches to Leningrad. Over 20,000 Rumanians are reported to have been killed in the Odessa sector. The German High Command announce the death in action of General von Schobert.

A wing of the Royal Air Force has arrived in Russia to reinforce the Soviet Air Force.

Marshal Mannerheim has transferred most of the Finnish troops from the Karelian Isthmus, north-west of Leningrad, to other fronts. A Vichy report says that the Finns' new objective is the conquest of Soviet Karelia.

WAR IN THE AIR—(*Continued from Page* 18)

The following are the figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy air raids on Britain, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 9th September 1941 :—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during enemy attacks (not specifically mentioned) on shipping in North-West European waters.

Date.	British losses.	Enemy losses
September 3	Nil.	..
September 4	Nil.	..
September 5	Nil.	..
September 6	Nil.	..
September 7	Nil.	..
September 8	Nil.	1 night bomber.
September 9	Nil.	..

15th Sep.—The Russian forces are reported to be only 12 miles from Smolensk. The Russian Baltic Fleet sinks two German destroyers carrying troops to the Leningrad sector. Germans sustain heavy losses in the air and their attempt to raid Moscow is beaten off. In the south the Russians evacuate Kremenchug on the east bank of the Dnieper which the Germans take only after a bloody struggle.

M. Tanner, Finnish Minister for Trade and Industry, says " We shall not continue the war longer than our interests demand " and the Finnish Government, in an official publication, blame Russia for the conflict between the two States.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, announces that all tanks produced next week will go straight to Russian battlefields and appeals to workers for the maximum output.

16th Sep.—The Russian Air Force bombs Galatz and Sulina and the Russian Navy sinks an enemy troop-ship and convoy vessel off Petsamo. The Germans put up claims of success in the Ukraine and in the Leningrad sector.

A Washington report says that the United States of America is trying to arrange a Russo-Finnish armistice.

17th Sep.—While the Nazis claim an advance in the Ukraine and successful dive-bombing of objectives in Crimea, the Russians capture Yartsevo, a city on the highway to Moscow. The Soviet are now in a position to invest Smolensk. They also throw back, in a resolute counter-attack, Axis troops attacking Odessa.

18th Sep.—The German claim to have cut off the Crimean Peninsula is not confirmed. Bitter fighting is raging in the Leningrad sector where Russian counter-attacks have driven back the Germans nine miles at a particular point.

M. Molotov is chosen to lead the Russian delegation to the Moscow Three Power Talks.

BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAN, SYRIA, IRAQ, ETC.

12th Sep.—The Iranian Parliamen votes confidence in the Faroughi Government.

13th Sep.—Eighty Germans in Iran are handed over to the Allies after a good deal of evasion by the Legation authorities.

14th Sep.—While the Turks are reported to feel no perturbation at the Nazi activities in Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Council of Ministers decides to put the country's defences on a war-time footing.

The staffs of Axis and Axis-controlled Legations in Teheran are ordered to leave. The British and Soviet Governments demand the complete severance of relations between Iran and the Axis powers.

Members of the Iranian Parliament decide to wait on the Shah, demanding domestic reforms.

15th Sep.—A further batch of 241 Germans is handed over to the Allied authorities in Iran. It is revealed that the Iranian Government's attitude has been most helpful but that the Shah's is puzzling.

16th Sep.—The Shah of Iran abdicates and leaves Teheran for Isfahan. The Prime Minister announces in the Iranian Parliament that the Crown Prince will succeed to the throne. British and Russian forces are marching on Teheran.

General Catroux, the Free French Commander-in-Chief in the Levant, restores the Syrian Republic, vesting it with authority.

17th Sep.—British and Russian staff officers enter Teheran while Allied mechanised forces surround the Iranian capital. The Iran Premier announces in Parliament that he has been authorized by the new Shah to say that he will rule as a completely constitutional monarch.

Reports from Rome say that the Axis is exerting pressure on Bulgaria to join the war against Russia.

Sheikh Taj Eddin Al Hassani is invited by General Catroux to form a new Syrian Administration.

18th Sep.—The new Shah of Iran takes the Oath. The Allied troops enter Teheran.

SHIPPING

12th Sep.—The British destroyer Vimiera shoots down a German bomber when the latter attempts to attack a convoy in the North Sea.

13th Sep.—A Netherlands submarine sinks an enemy supply ship of about 6,000 tons in the Mediterranean.

14th Sep.—British Naval aircraft make a successful attack on enemy shipping in the Bodo area, off the Norwegian coast.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, says that American policy, as announced by Mr. Roosevelt in his broadcast, will be " of untold help to the Royal Navy."

15th Sep.—An Axis raider is reported to be operating off Ecuador.

British planes, in an attack on an enemy convoy off the Frisian Islands, sink one ship and damage another.

16th Sep.—It is announced that British submarines and aircraft have sunk 10,000 tons of enemy shipping in the Mediterranean in the first half of this month, the total Axis shipping losses for August having exceeded 168,000 tons.

18th Sep.—Some Axis vessels, seized in United States ports, are put into the Trans-Atlantic srvice to carry Lease and Lend goods to Britain.

THE FAR EAST

12th Sep.—A Japanese troop-train is reported to have been mined and wrecked by Chinese guerilla-fighters in Suiyan Province.

13th Sep.—The Japanese offensive in Northern Hunan is repulsed and the Chinese regain possession of the Tayunshan mountains.

Mr. Seigo Nakano, leader of Japan's only revived political party, in the course of a provocative speech, forecasts an early Japanese-American war.

Mr. Cordell Hull emphasizes at Washington that the United States-Japan talks now going on are merely exploratory.

14th Sep.—The 18th Group Army (Chinese Communists) holding the mountains on the Shansi-Hopei border quickly mop up the para-troops dropped—for the first time in the Sino-Japanese War—by the Japanese.

15th Sep.—Mr. Duff Cooper, British Minister on a Special Mission to the Far East, emphasizes the isolation of Japan in the Pacific.

The Dutch Indies People's Council makes further provision for defence.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Foreign Minister, expresses China's confidence that the United States of America will not arrange a Far Eastern "Munich" in the course of the negotiations with Japan.

16th Sep.—Tokyo newspaper reports persist in saying that the United States of America and Japan have reached an agreement on basic points.

18th Sep.—Japan protests to Russia against alleged mining of the Sea of Japan leading to casualties among the crew of fishing craft.

Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek declares that China will fight till she has got back Manchuria and the lost Provinces.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

12th Sep.—The Court-Marshal at Clermont Ferrand passes sentences on several communists for attempting to revive the Communist Party at Chateau Roux. Two receive death sentences.

13th Sep.—Vichy maintains silence on the reports that British planes have bombed Cannes and other towns in Southern France.

A copy of the text of Mr. Roosevelt's broadcast is handed over to Marshal Petain by the American Ambassador.

Sabotage continues to be reported in Unoccupied and Occupied France.

14th Sep.—The German authorities ban the retention of firearms by the civilian population of Occupied France.

15th Sep.—Laval declares his intention to continue his policy of "reconciliation with Germany."

16th Sep.—Ten French hostages are shot by the German authorities in Occupied France as reprisal for "acts of aggression against members of the German army."

General de Gaulle, Leader of Free France, returns to London.

17th Sep.—Attempts to kill German soldiers in Occupied France continue to be reported.

OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

12th Sep.—Sabotage in the Greek harbour of Salonika and guerilla activities in Albania are reported.

13th Sep.—Mr. Paul Hartmann, the Burgomaster of Oslo, has been given a seat in the Free Norwegian Cabinet in London.

The "New Order" of Teutonic tyranny is in full swing in Norway, where repression is rampant. The curfew has been imposed in all cities.

15th Sep.—Serbian patriots destroy two stretches of the railway system and the "Quisling" Premier, General Neditch, in a speech, hints at a punitive expedition being sent to the country if sabotage continues.

The Central Post office at Zagreb in Croatia is wrecked by a bomb-explosion.

The Czechs decide on a temporary boycott of all German-controlled newspapers.

16th Sep.—A number of mysterious "accidents" are reported in Czechoslovakia; a German munitions train is blown up.

Pavelitch, the Croatian Quisling, appeals to Mussolini for help against "insurgents" in the new puppet State.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

13th Sep.—The German Ambassador in Argentine is charged with fifth-column activities by several members in the Chamber of Deputies at Buenos Aires.

15th Sep.—The Argentine Federal Court orders the police to board the Japanese liner Nana and seize packages consigned to the German Embassy.

16th Sep.—The Argentine Chamber of Deputies passes a resolution, censuring the German Ambassador for abusing his diplomatic privileges.

The Government of Panama have decided to protest to Germany against the sinking of the steam-ships Montana and Sessa and demand indemnity.

17th Sep.—The Argentine Chamber of Deputies demands the dissolution of the German "cultural centres" in Argentine.

Three Swedish destroyers are sunk owing to a series of accidental explosions while in their moorings off Stockholm. There are a number of casualties.

N.B.—Please file the Madras War Review regularly for future reference.

[With the compliments of the Director of Information, Madras.]

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